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New Series.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1845, [Vol. 4.—No. 4.

ONONDAGA SALT.—The quantity of Onondaga salt made last year at the State Salines (New York) was 3,127,500 bushels. Mr. Spencer the late Superintendent of the Salines, expresses the opinion that he can mrke salt at Saltville (Va.) Springs at a cost not exceeding five cents per bushel, and that he can make coarse salt, similar to Turks' Island, for a cost little exceeding that price.

MESSAGE
OF THE
President of the U. States.

DECEMBER, 1845.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of the public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed on me by the constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the Union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations wi-h foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilites have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain our just rights.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affairs of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the 10th of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in Convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known, also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affairs in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continned temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day apyointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required, immediately after the receipt of the official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by congress, to convene the Legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing government will be superceded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important snbject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achivement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result.—The sword has had uo part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the preat principle of our federative union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union,—the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing more and more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our unfeigned regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she never would join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient te defeat the purpose of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which saems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist Foreign interference.

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her "lone star" to that glorious constellation.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which it is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States made a formal protest, in the name of his goverument, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," which he chose to regard as a violation of the rights of Mexico, and, in consequense of it, he demanded his passports. He was informed that the government of the United States did not consider this joint resolution as a violation of any of the rights of Mexico, or that it afforded any just cause of offence to his government; that the republic of Texas was an independent Power, owing no allegiance to Mexico, and constituting no part of her territory or rightful sovereignty and jurisdiction. He was also assured that it was the sincere desire of this government to maintain with that of Mexico relations of peace and good understanding. That functionary, however, notwithstanding these representations and assurances, abruptly terminated his mission, and shortly afterwards left the country. Our Envoy Extrordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico was refused all official intercourse with that government, and, after remaining several months, by the permiseion of his own government, he returned to the U. States.—Thus, by the acts of Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was suspended.

Since that time Mexico has, until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convention of the people of Texas invited this Government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation, offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country, as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence. I therefore deemed it proper, as a pecautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, and to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces. Our squadron in the gulf was ordered to co-operate with the army. But though our army and navy were placed in a position to defend our own, and the rights of Texas, they were ordered to commit no act of hostility against Mexico, unless she declared war, or was herself the aggressor by striking the first blow. The result has been, that Mexico has made no aggressive movement, and our military and naval commanders have executed their orders with such discretion, that the peace of the two republics has not been disturbed.

Texas had declared her independence, and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She has had an organized government in successful operation during that period. Her seperate existence, as an independent State, had been recognized by the United States and the principal Powers of Europe. Treaties of commerce and navigation had been concluded with her by different nations, and it had become manifest to the whole world that any further attempt on the part of Mexico to conquer her, or overthrow her government, would be vain.—Even Mexico herself had become satisfied of this fact; and whilst the question of annexation was pending before the people of Texas, during the past summer, the government of Mexico by a formal act, agreed to recognise the independence of Texas on condition that she would not annex herself to any other Power. The agreement to acknowledge the independence of Texas, whether with or without this condition, is conclusive against Mexico. The independence of Texas is a fact conceded by Mexico herself, and she had no right or authority to prescribe restrictions as to the form of government which Texas might afterward, choose to assnme.

But though Mexico cannot complain of the United States on account of the annexation of Texas, it is to be regreted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries continue to exist, growing out of unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. Such was the character of the wrongs, and such the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens and the American flag by Mexico, in palpable violation of the laws of nations and the treaty between the two countries of the fifth of April, 1831, that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress by my predecessors. As early as the eigth of February, 1837, the President of the United States declared, in a message to Congress, that "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." He did not, however, recommend an immediate resort to this extreme measure, which, he declared, "should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided;" but, in a spirit of forbearance, proposed that another demand be made on Mexico for that redress which had been so long and unjustly withheld. In these views, committees of the two Hosse of Congress, in reports made to their respective bodies, concurred. Since these proceedings more than eight years elapsed, during which, in addition to the wrongs then complained of, others of an aggravated character have been committed on the persons and property of our citizens. A special agent was sent to Mexico in the summer of 1838, with full authority to make another and a final demand for redress. The demand was made; the Mexican government promised to repair the wrongs of wich we complained; and after much delay, a treaty of indemnity with that view was concluded between the Powers on the eleventh of April, 1839, and was duly ratified by both governments. By this treaty a joint commission was created to adjudicate and decide on the claims of American citizens on the government of Mexico. The commission was organized at Washington on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840. Their time was limited to eighteen months; at the expiration of which, they had adjudicated and decided claims amounting to two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-eight cents in favar of citizens of the United States against the Mexican government, leaving a large amount of claims undecided. Of the latter, the American commissioners had decided in favor of our citizens, claims amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left unacted on by the umpire authorized by the treaty. Still further claims, amounting to between three and four millions of dallars, were submitted to the board too late to be considered, and were left undisposed of. The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty eight cents, decided by the board, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico to the claimants, and there was no justifiable reason for delaying its payment according to terms of the treaty. It was not, however, paid. Mexico applied for farther iudulgence; and, in that spirit of liberality and forbearance which has ever marked the policy of the United States towards that republic, the requst was granted; and, on the thirtieth of January, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on the awards in favor of claiments under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1843; and that "the principal of the said awards, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months; the said term of five years to commence on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, and the three first of the twenty instalments, have been paid.—Seventeen of these instalments remain unpaid, seven of which are now due.

The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions of dollars, together with other claims for spoliations on the property of ourcitizens, were subsequently presented to the Mexican government for payment, and were so far recognised, that a treaty, providing for their examination and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the tweutieth day of November, 1843. This treaty was ratified by the United States, with certain amendments, to which no just exception could have been taken; but it has not yet received the ratification of the Mexican government. In the meantime our citizens who suffered great losses, and some of whom have been reduced from affluence to bakruptcy, are without remedy, unless their rights be enfocred by their government. Such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs could never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the principal nations of Europe. Mexico was, however, a neighboring sister republic, which, following our example, has achieved her independence, and for whose success and prosperity all our sympathies were early enlisted. The United States were the first to recognise her independence, and to receive her into the family of nations, and have ever been desirous of cultivating with her a good understanding. We have therefore borne the repeaded wrongs she has committed, with great patience in the hope that a returning senseof justice would ultimately guide her councils, and that we might, if possible, honorably avoide any hostile collision with her.

Without the previous authority of Congress, the Executive possessed no power to adopt or enforce adequate remedies for the injuries we had suffered, or to do more than be prepared to repel the threatened aggression on the part of Mexico. After our army and navy had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks, without any hostile movement on her part, though her menaces were continued, I deemed it important to put an end, if possible, to this state of things. With this view, I caused steps to be taken, in the month of September last, to ascertain distinctly, and in an authentic form, what the designs of the Mexican government were; whether it was their intention to declare war, or invade Texas, or whether they were disposed to adjust and settle, in an amicable manner, the pending differences between the two countries. On the ninth of November an official answer was received, that the Mexican government consented to renew the diplomatic relations which had been suspended in March last, and for that purpose were willing to accredit a miuister from the United States. With a sincere dessire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two republics, I waived all ceremony as to the manner of renewing diplomatic intercourse between them; and assuming the initiative, on the tenth of November a distinguished citizen of Louisiana was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust, and definitively settle, all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary between Mexico and the State of Texas. The minister appointed has set out on his mission, and is probably by this time near the Mexican capital.—He has been instructed to bring the negotiation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest praeticable period; which, it is expected, will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress during the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted.

Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indeminities for the year 1844; "Provided it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the American government that said instalments have been paid by the Mexican government to the agent appointed by the United States to recive the same, in such manner as to discharge all claim on the Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

The unsettled state of our relations with Mexico has involved this subject in much mystery. The first information in an authentic form from the agent of the United States, appointed under the administration of my predecessor, was received at the State Departmeet on the ninth of November last. This is contained in a letter, dated the seventeenth of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with the view of having it communicated to that department. From this it appears that the agent, on the twentieth of September, 1844, gave a receipt to the treasury of Mexico for the amount of the April and July instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however, he asserts that he had not received a single dollar cash; but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipt, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money. As these instalments appear never to have been actually paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do not feel myself warranted in directing payment to be made to the claimants out of the treasury, without further legislation. Their case is, undoubtedly, one of much hardship; and it remains for Congress to decide whether any, and what, relief ought to be granted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of the case from the Mexican government in an authentic and official form, and report the result with as little delay as possible.

My attention was early directed to the negotiation, which on the fourth of March last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the question in dispute between the two countries by negotiation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826, the two first under the administration of Mr Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the twentieth of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high-contracting parties in that respect being, to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1818 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise resulted in the convention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the twentieth of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the twentieth of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annual and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely, annulled & abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice."—In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britian, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree from the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenopotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and on the thirty-third of August, 1844, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of "compromise," and the avowed purpose of the parties was, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the British plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending to the Pacific & the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbor inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quadra and Vancouver's island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question.

When I came into office, I found this to be state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two proceeding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens of subjects of the two Powers, held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government." The proposition thus offered and rejected repeated the offer of the the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceeding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britiain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any foreign Power, to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cape of Quadra and Vancouver's island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecaesors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole of Oregon territory asserted, and, as is be-

lieved, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilived world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now into that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force.—The faith of treaties, in the letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed in the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner; the convention of the sixth of August, 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can, in the meantime, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizcus in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July the second, 1821, "for regulating the fur-trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By this act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects; engaged in the fur-trade in that territory. By it, the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not "exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds."

Subsequent to the date of this act of Parliament, a grant was made from the "British crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their government. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard proteet them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at the present session, and until the expiration of the year's notice, any other mearures may be adopted, consistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers, who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Breat Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just an clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two governments during the late negotiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of persevering relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations of other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquests; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent.—The American system of government is entirely different from that Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with a confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent.

A question has recently arisen under the tenth article of the subsisting treaty between the United States and Prussia.—By this article the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators "in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nations whose interest are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local autho.ites, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls should require their assistence to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported."

The Prussian consul at New Bedford, in June, 1844, applied to Mr. Justice story to carry into effect a decision made between the captain and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the ground that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess the power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister here, have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary messures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prussia, as well as to other nations with whom we have similar treaty stipulations, requires that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper, therefore, to lay the subject before Congress, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the United States, in December, 1831, American vessels, since the twenty-ninth of April, 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary islands, on payment of the same tonnage duty of 5 cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this, whether our vessels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, or indirectly from any other country. When Congress, by the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, gave effect to his arrangement between the two governments, they confined the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels "coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in any other country. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain, from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the Untied States from other countries should be subjected to heavy discriminating tonnage duties. This is neither equality nor reciprociy, and is in violation of the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries.—The Spanish government have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend, as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, on Spanish vessels coming to the United States from any other country, be refundedt This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will still remain subject to the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, 1834, concerning the tonnage-duty on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, coffee was exempted from duty altogether. This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariff act of the thirtieth of August, 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whilst coffee imported under all other circumstances was subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the production of one of its colonies, and which is briefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character, Under all circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

☞ Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the thirteenth of August, 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that Power, which provides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country." Accordingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the intention of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the tariff act itself, that nothing therein contained should be so construed as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign nations, a treasury circular was issued on the sixteenth of July, 1833, which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which had been collected on such wine should be refunded. By virtue of another clause in the same section of the act, it is provided that all imitations of Port, or any other wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the production of France, are imported to some extent into the United States; and the government of that country now claims that, under a correct construction of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon the original Port wine of Portugal. It appears to me to be unequal and unjust, that French imitations of Port wine should be subjected to a duty of fifteen cents, while the more valuable article from Portugal should pay a duty of six cents only per gallon. I therefore recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary to correct the inequality.

The last President, in his annual message of December last, recommended an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the Texan government against the United States, which had been previously adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. These claims arose out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom house at Bafarly's landing, on Red river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs as forfeited under the laws of Texas. This was a liquidated debt, ascertained to be due to Texas when an independent state. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not discharge or invalidate the claim. I recommend that provision be made for its payment.

The commissioner appointed to China during the special session of the of the Senate in March last shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the United States ship Columbus. On arriving at Rio de Janeiro on his passage, the state of his health had become so critical, that. by the advice of his medical attendants, he returned to the United States early in the month of October last. Commodore Biddle, commanding the East India squadron, proceeded on his voyage in the Columbus, and was charged by the Commissioner with the duty of exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of China. Since the return of the Commissioner to the United States, his health has been improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission.

Unfortunately, differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America. which, following our example, have established their indepenence, while in others internal dissensions prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should be warmly enlisted for their welfare; that we should desire that all controversies between them should be amicably adjusted, and their governments administered in a manner to protect the rights, and promote the prosperiiy of their people. In is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their controversies, whether external or internal.

I have thus adverted to all the subjects connected with our foreign relations, to which I deem it necessary to call your attention. Our policy is not only peace with all, but good will towards all the Powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age, these differences may be amicably adjusted.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount exported was fifteen millions three hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred ond thirty dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred one millions nine hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars for domistic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which, the amount of domistic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety nine thousand seven hundred and and seventy six dollars, The receipts into the treasury during the same year were twenty nine millions seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents, of which; there were derived from customs, twenty-seven thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seventeen millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July twenty-first, 1841, and of April fifteenth, 1842, and March third, 1844, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency. it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury any amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago, our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation, Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is, in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the treasury as they accrue beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the neeessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves. that duties may be laid so high as to diminish. or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article it will produce a given amount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent, to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer.—If the duty be raised to ten per-cent. it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty-one per cent. that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent. it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greater, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purposes of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue stand ard. When they go beyond that point, and. as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but it is for protection merely,

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on all articles should be at the same, or a horizontal rate. Some articles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed dy the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all classes. in the proportion of their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the other beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms 'protection to domestic industry,' are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor "protected," as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are engaged also in "domestic industry," in their different pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1842 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations; and to produce a less amount of revenue that would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry," by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of 1842, in its practical operations on different classes and pursuits; are seen and felt. Many of the oppressive duties imposed by it under the operation of these principles, range from one per cent. to more than two hundred per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of governmet. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and his profits, it does not benifit the operative or laborer in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the Commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country are not, as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and priviliges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerfully than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well-known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the pueuliar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers.—On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in

favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle; or assumed, arbitrary, and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of *ad valorem* duties. as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the *ad valorem* principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality of greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of *ad volorem* revenue duties, with proper disciriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubled, will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revnue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of recollection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control.—The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the fromers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposite and safekeeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the goverment. The first Congress under the constitution. by the act of the second September 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and make it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroler, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, national or state, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the treasury spoken of in the contitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four State banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their employment as depositories was at first resorted to, to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the treasury of the constitution. When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

Our experience has shown, that when banking corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the treasury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late Bank of the United States proved to be faithless. The State banks which were afterwards employed, were faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of public money in their keeping, the government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks of idividuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers from them. The public money is converted into banking capital. and is used and loaned out for private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the pockets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public treasury contemplated by the constitution. The framers on the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted, by a desire of gain. to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation would be enlarged, by its employment in the public collections and disbursments, and the banks themselves would. in consequence, be found in a safer and sounder condition.

At present. State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and defalcations, to which. from overissues, overtrading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold. by the pledge of stocks of the United States. or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposite banks have given this description of security, and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the seperation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such seperation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe-keeping of the public money. The constitntional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject to severe pnnishments for any embezzlement, private use. or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self-government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under our present land system, limiting the minimum price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price. From the records of the General Land Office it appears, that of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and Territories in which they are situated, thirty-nine millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres have been in the market, subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-four acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres more for than 10 years:& one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years. Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to bold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valuable portions have not been selected are annually brought into market by the government. With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators, in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced in price for a limited term to one dollar per acre, and after the expiration of that period for a second and third term to lower rates, a large portion of these lands would be purchased, and many worthy citizens, who are unable to pay high rates, could purchase homes for themselves and their families. By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be sold for their real value, while the States in which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which they are subjected, in consequce of the United States continuing to own large quantities of public lands within their borders, not liable to taxation for the snpport of their governments.

I recommend the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions. in its most liberal extent, to all those who have settled, or may hereafter settle, on the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian title may have been extinguished at the time of settlement. It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchases and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The settlers on the public lands are however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the the public sales at that rate; because these combinations, by means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market. By putting down all competition. these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them according to their ability to pay, double or quadruple the amount paid for them to the government. It is to the enterprise and perseveronce of the hardy pioneers of the West, who penetrate the wilderness with their families, suffer the dangers, the privations, and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and prepare the way for the body of emigrants who, in the course of a few years, usually follow them, that we are in a great degree, indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandizement of our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our population are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more ready to obey the call of their country, and to defend her rights and her honor, whenever and by whatever enemy assailed. They should be protected from the grasping speculator, and secured, at the minimum price of the public lands, in the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. With this end in view, all vexatious or unnecessary restrictions imposed upon tham by the existing pre-emption laws should be repealed or modified. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domains at low and moderate rates.

The present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the, public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be not only unprofitnble to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if continued, lay the foundation of much future difficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount of rents received by the government for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, was $6,344 74, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendents, agents, clerks, and incidental expenses, were twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents—the income being less than one-fourth of the expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be added the injnry sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of timber, and the careless and wasteful manner of working the mines. The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, producing irritation and excitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures. It is believed that similar losses and embarrassment will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing these lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the superintendance and care of the War Department, with the ordinary duties of which they have no proper or natural connexion. I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that these lands be placed under the superintendence and management of the General Land Office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe, reserving to the government an equitable per centage of the gross amount of mineral product, and that the pre-emption principle be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, at the minimum price which may be established by Congress.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its operations during the past year; the state of our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various Indian tribes within our limits or upon our borders, I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest.

When orders were given during the past summer for concentrating a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed, and in small detachments, occupying posts remote from each other. The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace establishment, was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflects great credit on the officers who were entrusted with the execution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself. To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities or invade her territories with a large army which she threatened, I authorized the General assigned to the command of the army of occupation to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Texan territory, and which could most expeditiously furnish them, if, in his opinion, a larger force than that under his command, and the auxiliary aid which, under like circumstances, he was authorized to receive from Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of this authority depended has not occurred. The circumstances under which two companies of State artillery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these traops, as well as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding General thought it necessary to receive or muster into our service.

During the last summer the first regiment of dragoons mrde extensive exenrsions through the Indian country on our borders, a part of them advancing nearly to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, and a part as far as the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the head waters of tributary streams of the Colorado of the West. The exhibition of this military force among the Indian tribes in those distant regions, and the councils held with them by the commanders of the expeditions, it is believed, will have a salutary influence in restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of one of these excursions accompanies the report of the Secretary of War. Under the directions of the War Department Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842 in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Two expeditious have already been brought to a close, and the reports of that scientific and enterprising officer have furnished much interesting and valuable information. He is now engaged in a third expedition; but it is not expected that this arduous service will be completed in season to enable me to communicate the result to Congress at the present session.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favorable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probibility that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the Executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long prevailed, and still prevail, among them.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the present condition of that branch of the national defence; and for grave suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management. During the past year the officers and men have performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The orders which have been given, have been executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico, and, apparently without unusal effort. It is especially to be observed, that, notwithstanding the Union of so considerable a force, no act was committed that even the jealousy of an irritated power could construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of the squadron, and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duty, have achieved the still purer glory of contributing to the preservation of peace. It is believed that at all foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that generally our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order, I am happy to add that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been made wholly within the usual appropritions for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

The commerce of the United States, and, with it, the navigating interest. have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, until it is believed we are now second to but one Power in the world, and at no distant day we shall probably be inferior to none.—Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the great highways of trade throughout the world. For more than thirty years appropriations have been made and annually expended for the gradual increase of our naval forces, In peace our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce, and, in the event of war, will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of defence.

The successful use of steam navigation on the ocean has been followod by the introduction of war-steamers in great and incresing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime Powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protiction to our large and increasing commerce demands a corresponding increase on our part.—No country has greater facilities for the construction of vessels of this description than ours, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. They are admirably adapted to the protection of our commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelligence, and to the coast defence. In persuance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of our navy, large supplies of live oak timber, and other materials for ship building, have been collected& are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation, while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron as a meterial, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbors along our coast now inaccessible to vesseles of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommends that liberal appropriations should be made for this important object. Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stage of the government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, that policy must be essentially different now that we have grown from three to more than twenty millions of people,—that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast on the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications alone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well-organzied. efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantic States. The productions of the interior which seek a market abroad, are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commeree. The occupation of the Balize below New Orleans by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

It has never been our pelicy to maintain large standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genius of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they ever have been ready in times past, to rush with alacrity, at the call of their country, to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our coast, harbors, and inland seas, nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy.

Considering an insreased naval force and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safety, and the great growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General herewith communicated, contains a detailed statement of the operations of his department during the past year. It will be seen that the income from postages will fall short of the expenditures for the year between one and two millions of pollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been more generally acquiesced in by the people than that this department should sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its income. Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes, except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain. nor should it ever become a charge on the general treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curtail the present mail service, so as to reduce the expenditures, or so to modify the act of the third of March last as to improve its revenues. The extension of the mail service, and the additional facilities which will be demanded by the rapid extension and increase of population on our western frontier, will not admit of such curtailment as will materially reduce the present expeditures. In the adjustment of the tariff of postages the interests of the people demand, that the lowest rates be adopted which will produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with very little change in present rates of postage.

Proper measures have been taken. in pursuance of the act of the establishment of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign countries. The importance of this service commands itself strongly to favorable consideration.

With the growth of our country, the public business which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution of duties among them seems to be incongruoes, and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interest. A more auspicious time for the consideration of this subject by Congress, with a view to system in the organization of the several department, and a more appropriate division of the public business, will not probably occur.

The most important duties of the State Department relate to our foreign affairs. By the great enlargement of the family of nations, the increase of our commerce, and the corresponding extension of our consular system, the business of this department has been greatly increased. In its present organization, many duties of a domestic nature, and consisting of details, are develved on the Secretary of State, which do not appropriately belong to the foreign department of the government, and may properly be transferred to some other department. One of these grows out of the present state of the law concerning the Patent Office, which, a few years since, was a subordinate clerkship, but has become a distinct bureau of great importance. With an excellent internal organization, it is still connected with the State department. In the transaction of its business, questions of much importance to inventors, and to the community, frequently arise, which, by existing laws, are referred for decision to a board, of which the Secretary of State is a member. These questions are legal, and the connexion which now exists between the State Department and the Patent Office, may with great propriety and advantage be transferred to the Attorney General.

In his last annual message to Congress Mr. Madison invited attention to a proper provision for the Attorney General as an "important improvement in the Executive establishment."—This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years, and his office has become one of great importance. His duties may be still further increased with advantage to the public interests.—As an executive officer, his residence and constant attention at the seat of Government are required. Legal questions involving important principles and large amounts of public money are constantly referred to him, by the President and Executive Departments for his examination and decision. The public business under his official management before the Judiciary has been so augmented by the extension of our territory and the acts of Congress, authorizing suits against the United States for large bodies of valuable public lands, as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. I, therefore, recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the heads of the other Executive Departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Congress possess the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration. The people of this District have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to Representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose election they have no control. Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate Representatives and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterize your measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes, and, within constitutional limits, shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that has gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near fourscore years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unfaultering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country, which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man. In his language on a similar occasion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the manintenance of our free institutions; and, with an earnest supplication that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, I will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels." JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1845.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1845.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Persons indebted to us longer than six months, are requested to make payment before the 1st of January next. Those interested will save money by attending to this notice.

Congress.

Both Houses met on Monday.

In the Senate the Vice President was present and took the chair.

In the House, Hon. John M. Davis was chosen speaker.

The President's Message was delivered on Tuesday.

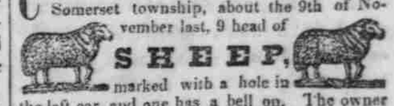
☞The President's Message occupies nearly the whole of the space in our paper usually devoted to reading matter. Consequently we are unable to furnish our usual variety of miscellaneous news.

☞Copies of the Herald, containing the President's Message, can be had at the office, at 6¼ cts per copy.

☞The dwelling house, property of Mrs. Ibbikin and occupied by Mr, Henry Morteeny, situate near town, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Most of Mr. M's furniture was saved; that of Mrs. I. was destroyed. The fire originated from a stove pipe, which passed through the roof.

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the 9th of November last, 9 head of



marked with a hole in the left ear, and one has a bell on. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away; or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec9 ABRAHAM PILE, Sr.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Wrick, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment ISAAC HUGUS,

dec9 '45 6t Adm'r.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Are we to have War about Oregon!

The givings out from Washington of the course which those who hold the reins of government for the time being intended to pursue in regard to the Oregon question, have excited considerable apprehension in the public mind, of a disturbance of the present peaceful relations existing between the United States and Great Britain; and the question is often asked, 'are we to have war with England?'

For ourselves, we cannot believe that any two nations whose interests are so closely blended as those of the United States and Great Britain, whose interests must be so deeply and seriously affected by such a calamity,—whose people possess so much good sense and sound discretion as do those of both these nations and whose public opinion has such a controlling influence upon their respective rulers, will suffer them to commit snch an act of folly.

We are not going to advocate the British claim to any part of Oregon, nor deny our own to the whole of it; but admitting it to be a perfect title, what are we to gain as a nation by a war with England at this time? Shall we estabtish our title to the country in dispute! Shall we secure exclusive possession of it? In our humble judgement, we shall do neither by a declatraion of war. It is well known that both countries have claimed this territory ever since the last war; and that negotiation, upon negotiation has been enterend into for the purpose of settling the respective claims of the two countries but with no favoroble result; and further that a compromise, a joint occupancy of the country, for the last twenty seven years, has existed by agreement.

Under this arrangement, for many years the British settlers were more numerous than ours but for four or five years past, the tide of emigration from the United States has set across the Rocky Mountains with a constantly increasing strength until it is probable that full one half of the inhabitants are Americrns or emigrants from the States. We know that in 1841, the Secretary of the Navy took measures to encourage emigration to Oregon in order to counteract the influence and the power of the British population there, and had the policy adopted been quietly pursued, as it was intended it should be, by the government the Americans would, even by this time have considerably out numbered, the British settlers; and in ten years more the country would have been ours by possesston without a shadow of a quarrel with England in regard to it. Americans going there would have carried with them their love of liberty and attachment to a republican government, and whether they might have chosen to attach themselves to the United States or to have formed an independant government for themselves; it is certain they would never have consented to come under British rule.

Why was not this wise policy continued.

Why when we were silently,but rapidly getting possession of the territoty, need we make a rumpus about it, and talk of using force. Did we suppose that it was easier, or more manly or more wise to seize upon it, than to wait the operation of those silent causes which were sure to place it in our hands, in a short time, without a word of disturbance? Not so, no such reason operated upon those who have stirred up this pool of bitter waters. Their object was to make a little political capital out of the cry. They knew that the masses love the idea of getting territory of aggrandizing the nation by extending its boundaries, and whether the cry which thus won their favor, should lead to a war and the loss of the whole territory,or not,they cared not so it served the purpose of putting the m into power. "Oregon and Texas," whether cabalistic words to lead the masses in 1844. The great object to be gained by those who used them was,not these territories,but the President and the possession of the spoils of offices. The cry is kept up in order to strenghthen the powers that be.—*U S Gazetee.*

Labor to Make a Watch.

Mr. Dent, in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institute, made an allusion to the formation of a watch, and stated that a watch consists of 992 pieces; and that forty-three trades, and probably 215 persons are employed in making one of those little machines. The iron, of which the balance spring is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing; this produces an ounce of steel worth 4d. which is drawn into 2250 yards of steel wire, and represents in the market £13 4s; but still another process of hardening this originally farthing's worth of iron, renders it workable into 7650 balance springs,which will realize,at the common price of 2s. 6d. each, £946, 6s. the effect of labor alone. Thus it may be seen that the mere labor bestowed upon one farthing's worth of iron gives it the value of £900, 5s, or $4552, which is 75,980 times its original valuc.

H O!

Journeymen Cordwainers!

THIS WAY IMMEdiately, and a real scientific Bootman will find constant employment; and good wages will be given. ALSO, one who can box the craft from a Stogey Boot to Ladies' Gaiter, will also receive employment, at good wages. Enquire at the shop of DANIEL E DAVIS.
nov11 '45 Snyders' Row.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Addison township, Somerset county, a Red Steer with some white on his back and belly, and a slit in his brisket, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, ane take him away or he will be disposed of as the law dirdets.
nov25 '45 JOHN A MITCHELL.

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made. F. WEIMER,
JNO. R. KING.
PETER BERKEY,
dec2 '45 Commissioners.

Valuable REAL ESTATE in Somerset, for sale on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber will sell the house and lot which he now occupies, situate on Main street in the Borough of Somerset, on accommodating terms.

ALSO, an out-lot, adjoining the borough, containing one entire square being in meadow and under good fence. Persons wishing to purchase cheap property will do well to call and examine.
sept2 '45 3m WM P SCHELL.

5-0-0-0 A-C-R-E-S OF MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at the house of George Parker in Jennerville, on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1845, the premises and site of Jackson Furnace. together with about 5000 ACRES OF LAND RICH IN

IRON ORE,
Bituminous Coal & Limestone

well supplied with water power and timber for several furnaces, &c., situate in Jenner townsip, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining a good settlement of farmers, connected by a good turnpike road with the Pennsylvania Canal at Johnstown, and the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike passing through these lands, being part of the estate of the late Charles Ogle, deceased.

This property will be well worth the attention of those who may wish to secure mineral lands.

A draft of these lands can be seen at the house of Mr. George Parker, in Jennerville.

Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the subscriber, residing in Somerset, Somerset county, Pa.
EMILY OGLE, Acting Executrix of C. Ogle, dec'd.
dec2 '45

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Lydia has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date, 24th day of October, 1845. SAMUEL REAM.
Turkeyfoot, Oct 24 '45-dec2-3t*

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
nov18 President.
☞Bedford Inquirer publish 3 times and charge Company.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylnania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county of Somerset, at the instance of a certain Elias Diel, of Greenville township, in the county of Somerset, yeoman, against a certain Daniel Flexer of the township and county aforesaid, yeoman, whereon certain goods, chattles, and other effects of the said Daniel Flexer have been attached, and are now in the custody of George Klingaman, Jr, and Jacob Lint of the same township until they shall be disposed of according to law.

This is, therefore, to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel Flexer to appear on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at the office of George W Haller, Esq, in the township aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions oi the said act.
GEO. W. HALLER, J. P.
October 25, 1845—nov25

Administrators' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19. December next, the following real estate, late the property of Valentine Flamm, deceased, viz:—One

Plantation or tract

of land, situate in Somerset township, containing ONE HUNDRED AND NINE acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bowman, Jacob Mosholder, Samuel Pile, (of A.) and others, on which are erected a TWO story house, log barn and other improvements, about SIXTY acres clear, FIFTEEN thereof in meadow.

Terms.—One third in hand, and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Mosholder and Nicholas Flamm, administrators, of the estate of said deceased.
By the Court,
JOHN O KIMMEL, Cl'k.

N. B. If the above property is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for rent, on the same day, by public outcry for one year from the 1st of April next.
JOCOB MOSHOLDER,
NICHOLAS FLAMM,
nov25 Adm'rs.

Administrator's Sale OF Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Peter Wingart, deceased, viz:

ONE PLANTATION

or tract of land situate in Greenville township, Somerset county, containing

500 ACRES,

and allowance, more or less, about 80 acres whereof are cleared, about 7 acres of which are in meadow—the remainder is well timbered and abounds in white pine, adjoining land of John S Weimer, and Christian Meese, commonly known as the "Gibler tract." The buildings are a two story LOG HOUSE and cabin stable. The Cumberland and Somerset turnpike passes through the property.

Terms—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided amongst the heirs and legal representatives, of said deceased. One third in hand, and the balance in four equal annual payments, withont interest, to be secured on the premises by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Attendance will be givvn by Benjamin Hay, administrator.
By the Court,
JOHN O KIMMEL,
nov25 '45 Clerk

A Blank Deeds.

LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
HON, J, S, BLACK, DR, J, MCCRERY,
HON, A, THOMPSON, DR, N, W, BOWSER
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors.
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.
oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and

HARNESS-MAKING.

SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*

all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Somerset, nov11 '45

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.
PETER SCHELL, Treas.
dec2 '45

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Tuekeyfoot township, Somerset county, on the 4th day of October last, a DARK RED HEIFFER, with a crop off the left ear and a piece out of the right ear on top, supposed to be 3 years old last spring.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
nov25 '45 WM R RUSH.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that, he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.
HENRY STEWART.
oct7 '45-3m

George L. Gordon, CHAIR-MAKER:

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,

SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.
oct21

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PEtitions, just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,

Wants 2,000 bushels of

FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.
aug12 '45-16t

New Tin-Ware

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every descriptiun of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.—His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.
ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION.☜

We behold many who unfortunateiy are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame,or relieve the poisoned mind; kind *Providence* has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disoase which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends,and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorized agent for Somerset county.
Dec. 24, 1844.